

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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As the court battle goes on...

Boston patrol plan begins

About 35 one-officer patrol cars have been cruising the streets of Boston since March 14, under Police Commissioner Joseph Jordan's plan to make police more visible in high-crime areas.

But the fight over that plan goes on. At press time, a three-judge panel of the Massachusetts Appeals Court was considering whether to uphold the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association argument that the one-officer patrols threaten officers' health and safety and should be negotiated through collective bargaining.

The union has pledged to appeal that ruling if the panel decides in the city's favor.

The one-officer patrol plan has gone through a series of ups and downs since Jordan proposed it February 14. It calls for putting 300 officers on foot patrols and designating 65 cruisers as one-officer patrol cars.

On February 28, Suffolk Superior Court Judge John J. Irwin Jr. blocked implementation of the plan, which was to have begun March 2. He gave lawyers for the city and the union 30 days to seek a decision from a labor arbitrator.

On March 10, Appeals Court Judge John M. Greaney vacated Irwin's injunction, ruling that a 1906 statute gave the police commissioner sole authority to assign officers' duty.

Within four hours, Greaney agreed to delay the decision lifting the injunction until the next day to allow the union to

appeal his decision.

The appeals court panel heard the case on March 25 and was expected to rule several days later.

Meanwhile, the one-officer patrol plan went into effect despite union threats of a job action. Jordan called the plan "an unqualified success" after the first day, and the union decided not to take action while its appeal was being heard.

City officials said the decision allowing the plan to be put into effect was a "decisive victory." Mayor Kevin White said at a press conference announcing Greaney's decision, "We've won our legal battle to increase police visibility by increasing walking beat patrols and putting more officers on the streets of the city of Boston and in their neighborhoods."

But the union quickly appealed Greaney's decision. BPPA chairman Robert Guiney said the union cannot allow the ruling to stand, based on the 1906 statute, because it would in effect "make all bargaining agreements null and void" because they were signed by White, not Jordan.

What They Are Saying:

"You never wonder what his position is, because he'll tell you what his position is."

James Blumenberg of the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission, speaking of the city's police chief, Harold A. Breier. (Page 1:1)

Cloud of bribery mushrooms over Philadelphia police force

On February 28, a Federal grand jury indicted two Philadelphia police officers and three former officers on charges of taking a total of \$115,000 in bribes to protect prostitution, illegal gambling and liquor-law offenders in the Center City area.

The U.S. Attorney handling the case reported that as many as 100 other Philadelphia officers might be under investigation and described the practice of accepting bribes to ignore violations of vice laws as "pretty widespread."

The indictments marked the beginning of what could become the biggest scandal to face the Philadelphia Police Department since 1979, when the U.S. Justice Department filed suit against the police force, charging that members of the force violated the civil rights of city residents through police brutality. A U.S. District Court judge dismissed that suit for jurisdictional reasons.

The bribery charges are the result of a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe that lasted more than a year before the investigations were first made public.

Federal investigators focused on police

in Center City, particularly the Sixth and Ninth Districts, and on a possible relation between Philadelphia police officers and the operator of adult bookstores in New Jersey and Philadelphia.

Agents recorded police officers discussing payments in a townhouse occupied by Donald Hersing, who was placed on three years' probation in April 1981 for violating U.S. customs laws by shipping a submachine gun.

Hersing began operating a modeling studio in Philadelphia after he was placed on probation, and the studio allegedly served as a front for prostitution.

Hersing claimed that police began soliciting bribes from him shortly after the studio opened. After he began cooperating with the FBI, he may have been given as much as \$10,000 a month to use for payments to police officers, a confidential source told the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Those indicted on February 28 were John DeBenedetto, 54, who had retired as an inspector in charge of the Central Police Division when the investigation

Continued on Page 11

Harold Breier: chief-for-life in Milwaukee

When Harold A. Breier was named police chief of Milwaukee 19 years ago, he was given the position for life.

With his 72nd birthday approaching and as firm a grip as ever on the reins of the department, Breier gives no signs of serving one moment less.

"When I make up my mind to retire, I'll retire," he tells anyone who asks.

And many have asked. The Milwaukee Journal regularly calls for Breier's resignation. Mayor Henry W. Maier called for the chief to step down on his 70th birthday in 1981. Later that year, Milwaukee blacks demanded Breier's ouster for his handling of a case involving the death of a black man in police custody.

The most recent assault on Breier's power came just last month, in the form of a bill introduced in the state senate that would take some governing authority away from the chief and give it to the

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Death on wheels for Secret Service detail



Workers wheel away the body of one of three Secret Service agents killed in an apparent head-on collision near Coulterville, Calif., last month. The agents were part of a security detail for the visit of Britain's Queen Elizabeth to Yosemite National Park, located near the accident scene. Two Mariposa County sheriff's deputies were injured in the crash.

Wide World Photo

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Albuquerque tests on-the-cuff alternative to work release

Officials in Albuquerque, N.M., are testing a new kind of electronic handcuff that could allow misdemeanor offenders to serve their sentences at home.

The handcuffs, which can be designed to fit either as a bracelet or anklet, emit a digital code that is picked up by a device connected to the offender's telephone. If the offender tries to remove the handcuff or go further than 1,000 feet from the telephone, the device sends a signal to a computer keeping track of the wearer's comings and goings.

The next day, probation officers receive a list of the offender's departures and arrivals home and check to make sure they match the court-approved work schedule.

In the 90-day test being conducted in Albuquerque, about 25 offenders will be placed on probation and ordered to report

home as soon as they leave work, replacing the more common work-release program that requires offenders to report to jail after working hours. In addition, offenders placed in the program will be required to pay the \$70-a-month costs for the system.

The test will help determine if the device can be used to ease jail crowding by allowing minor offenders to serve time at home. Officials predict that the project could also cut prison costs, because jailing an inmate in the county detention center costs taxpayers \$55 a day.

Boston cops getting doses of weight-reduction hypnosis

The Boston Police Department has begun using a new technique to help officers lose weight — hypnosis.

Under the program, overweight officers follow a daily exercise and diet routine, complemented by daily self-hypnosis and a weekly hypnosis session.

More than 100 officers signed up for the program, and lost an average of four pounds in the first week, according to Officer Patrick Brady, the department's hypnotist.

Brady said he expected the minimum weight loss after eight weeks to be 20 pounds.

"The results have been very encouraging," he told United Press International.

The hypnosis program is part of a physical fitness workshop designed to prevent heart attacks and strokes. It is offered in conjunction with two local hospitals and the department's hypnosis unit.

Department officials plan to conduct follow-up sessions in six months.

Michigan sheriffs map out the state criminal-law jungle

The Michigan Sheriff's Educational Fund, a branch of the state sheriffs' association, has developed a reference manual on Michigan law that police officers can carry on patrol.

The Michigan Law Enforcement Manual was written "to be a comprehensive, yet easy-to-use reference manual to the criminal and civil statutes of the state," according to project director Dale E. Davis.

It provides guidelines for determining criminal conduct, definitions of legal terms needed for writing reports, guidelines on search and seizure, an overview of administrative topics such as wages, personnel files and freedom of information, and updates on the latest changes in Michigan law.

It was written by Sheriff John P. O'Brien of Genesee County and William C. Voigt, the undersheriff of Eaton County. O'Brien is an attorney and Voigt is a former Michigan State Police commander and captain. The manual is available through the Michigan Sheriffs' Association.

Rhode Island academy ordered to alter physical-training rules

Last December, Gail Burney was dismissed from the Rhode Island Municipal Police Academy, where she was training to become a police officer in Pawtucket. Training officials said she wasn't doing well enough in her physical training.

But a U.S. District Judge ruled in March that the academy must reinstate Burney and make sweeping changes in the way all recruits are tested for physical ability.

Judge Bruce M. Selya ruled that the academy's physical training rules don't reflect the skills that police officers need to do their jobs and unfairly discriminate against women.

According to an attorney who argued the case, that decision will give Burney and others like her who want to be police officers anywhere in Rhode Island except Providence a better shot at fulfilling their dream.

Burney, who ranked seventh in Pawtucket's oral and written examinations, said she has wanted to be a police officer since she was a child.

Under the new ruling, the academy must begin immediately to design a new physical training program and must be able to demonstrate that physical requirements are job-related.

Town's ticket blitz puts Florida senator on the warpath

The tiny hamlet of Hacienda Village, Fla., which issues an average of 5.5 tickets per month for each of its 130 or so residents, has "gone berserk" and should be disbanded, according to one Florida legislator.

State Senator Tom McPherson, whose district includes the town just west of Fort Lauderdale, has asked the Broward County legislature to disband the town. In addition to its ticketing habits, McPherson said, the town also refuses to pay Broward County for fire protection and it is trying to halt construction of a major freeway.

But the Broward County legislators have taken no action yet on McPherson's request and Hacienda Village Mayor Sherman Crise says McPherson is taking the action because he was stopped for three traffic violations in one month.

Hacienda Village has 27 police officers, who issued 7,756 tickets last year, mostly to the estimated 110,000 cars that pass through the town every day on their way to Florida vacation spots.

Lieut. Dick Wishoff told United Press International last year, "Because of where we are, every dirtbag in Broward

County passes through Hacienda Village sooner or later and we have to deal with them."

New Connecticut crime panel to be a 'supportive' watchdog

Former U.S. Attorney Richard Blumenthal of Connecticut recently announced the formation of the Citizens Crime Commission of Connecticut, a group dedicated to researching problems in the state criminal justice system and finding ways to help solve those problems.

Blumenthal said the organization is modeled on crime commissions in New York, Miami and Chicago and will serve as a watchdog over law enforcement, courts and corrections, "but in a supportive way."

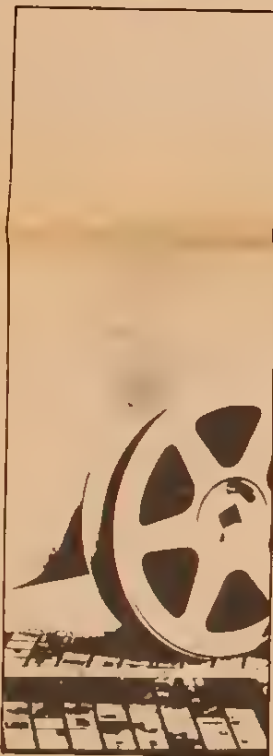
It will investigate problems such as prison overcrowding, court backlogs and the adequacy of local and state police forces, he said.

The commission's 22-member board will include prominent community leaders and representatives from influential Connecticut businesses, such as Walter J. Connolly Jr. of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co., Lelan F. Sillin of Northwest Utilities and Arthur Walmsley, the Episcopal bishop of Connecticut.

"At this stage, the commission is just beginning to organize, and it will begin by completely researching the criminal justice system," Blumenthal told the Hartford Courant. With about \$135,000 already pledged by corporations in the state, the commission will hire a full-time director and an assistant, as well as a clerical worker, he said.

Blumenthal said the commission members "have a certain amount of influence and stature that will make it possible for them to have an impact on criminal justice problems. They can also contribute management expertise. Better management is something that could improve the criminal justice system."

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A Miami police officer peers out from behind the shattered windshield of his squad car during a four-hour disturbance last month in a black neighborhood.

Wide World Photo

Dade County PD plans new training on deadly force

In the past five months, five black men in Miami have been killed by police gunfire. Although the killings occurred in widely different settings and involved two police departments, Miami blacks are beginning to ask some tough questions about the use of deadly force in Miami.

A new three-day training program that will begin this month in the Metropolitan Dade County Police Department may address some of those concerns. It will include extensive retraining in the use of deadly force for every officer in the department, ranging from legal instruction to firing-range practice.

John Spiegel, commander of in-service training for Metro Dade, said each of the department's 2,100 sworn officers will spend three days in the training program. The first day will consist of classroom training relating to the department's policy on the use of force, civil and criminal liability and the basics of making arrests, particularly in felony cases.

During the second day, officers will practice handcuffing techniques, use of the baton and vehicle and pedestrian stops. The third day includes practice at

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Monterey Park puts ultralights back in the hangar

Monterey Park, Calif., the city that six months ago pioneered the idea of using ultra-light airplanes for police patrol, has grounded its fleet.

Lieut. Joseph Santoro, who first suggested the idea to Chief Jon Elder, said the ultra-lights had been in use as a six-month experiment and that the evaluation at the end of the six months indicated that Monterey Park was not suitable for using the aircraft.

"The ultra-light has a good and legitimate application for law enforcement," Santoro said, "but it depends on the environment."

Monterey Park pilots who were using the 200-pound craft for routine patrol

found that the densely populated city near Los Angeles did not provide enough emergency landing areas for the ultralights, Santoro said.

Police officials had planned to use baseball diamonds and parks for emergency landings but found many of those sites to be unsuitable because of wind sheer off nearby hills.

In one incident, a pilot whose engine had failed attempted an emergency landing on a baseball diamond, but was blown off course by wind sheer. His only choices were to land the craft in a school playground where children were playing or on a nearby garage roof.

He landed on the roof, tearing off a few shingles and causing a hairline fracture in his finger, but otherwise causing no damage.

But that incident demonstrated the potential hazard of the emergency land-

Continued on Page 6

Package deals:

Reagan, Dems try again on crime bills

Three Orleans cops found guilty in civil rights case

Three New Orleans police officers have been convicted of violating the civil rights of a black man by brutally interrogating him about the murder of a white police officer. Four other officers charged in the case were acquitted.

A Federal jury hearing the case in Dallas, where it had been moved because of extensive pretrial publicity in New Orleans, convicted the three after two and a half days of deliberation. Sgt. John E. McKenzie, 40, Officer Dale Bonura, 34, and Officer Stephen Farrar, 31, were found guilty of conspiracy and one count of beating a black witness undergoing interrogation.

They will be sentenced May 19 and could face up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

The case was part of a major police controversy in New Orleans surrounding the investigation into the killing of Officer Gregory Neupert in 1980. Five residents, three of them black, have claimed they were brutally interrogated during the investigation. Four blacks were killed by police during the search for Neupert's killer, and although no charges were filed in connection with those killings, the uproar surrounding them forced the resignations of Police Superintendent James Parsons and a top aide.

Two proposals for a package of anti-crime legislation to replace the one vetoed by President Reagan last year were unveiled last month — one of them by the Reagan Administration, one by Senate Democrats.

Reagan's package includes measures that would restore the death penalty, abolish parole and tighten restrictions on bail. It also would restrict use of the insanity defense and the exclusionary rule.

The Democratic package includes a proposal much like the one Reagan vetoed after last December's special session, one that would create a Cabinet-level office to coordinate Federal drug enforcement efforts — the so-called "drug czar."

It also would allow more restrictive use of bail, mandate minimum sentences for the use of a gun in the commission of a crime and establish a Federal aid program for state and local law enforcement agencies.

The battle between the two proposals is likely to center on the creation of the

drug enforcement coordinator. The Justice Department and Attorney General William French Smith fought the proposal after it passed Congress last year.

But Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, chairman of the Democratic task force on crime, said he will continue working to create such a position. "We feel strongly that an office of this kind is essential to give order and direction to drug enforcement," he said. "Support for this proposal has been strong on both sides of the aisle and we are hopeful that we can reach an accommodation with the President on the issue this year."

The Administration focused instead on its proposals, which Reagan called "important in rolling back the tide of criminal activity that threatens our nation, our families and our way of life."

Neither the Administration nor the Democrats pushed any proposals that differed strongly from those proposed last year.

Reagan's package would:

¶ Establish constitutional procedures for imposing the death penalty for certain homicides, treason and espionage.

¶ Reform bail and sentencing procedures to make it harder for repeat offenders to get bail and make sentencing more uniform.

¶ Allow a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.

¶ Shift the burden of proof in cases involving a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity to the defense.

The Democratic proposals would:

¶ Make it easier for Federal agencies to seize assets in organized crime cases. (Reagan's proposal includes a similar provision for drug cases.)

¶ Give the Federal Government some jurisdiction over murder-for-hire killings.

¶ Establish an Inter-Agency Committee on Arson Control to coordinate Federal efforts in this area.

¶ Allot \$170 million to a grant and aid program for local and state law enforcement agencies.



Monterey Park's ultralight — airborne no longer

UPI Photo

People & Places

Unique patrol pairing in DC



Washington, D.C., partners Bobby Almstead (l.) and Bonnie Davenport
Linda Wheeler/The Washington Post

Washington, D.C., police officers Bonnie Davenport and Bobby Almstead have fought harassment, prejudice and animosity on the Fourth District's mid-night shift, where they share the unassigned crime patrol.

But they remain firm in their resolve to be police officers.

Davenport, a 13-year veteran of the force, is the department's only transsexual officer. Her partner, Almstead, is its first acknowledged male homosexual.

"Police work gets into your blood," said Davenport, who worked in the Fourth District for nine years as a man before her sex-change operation four years ago. "I came back because I had to decide if I would be better off returning to some of the old parts of my life. When I came back, I felt as though I had never left."

"Hostility comes from fear," Almstead, a rookie, said. "I am a bigger

threat to [other officers] than they are to me. All I have to do is put my arm around the officer's shoulder and say, 'how are you doing,' and he is shattered."

According to the Washington Post News Service, Almstead and Davenport have won grudging acceptance from their peers, although some officers still referred to the pair as "faggots" and refuse to patrol with either.

Frank Weinsheimer, their supervising sergeant, praised their work in handling family disputes. He said they are "more patient, more understanding, more thorough" than other officers.

Davenport, 39, who asked that her former male name not be used to protect her children, is the author of an unpublished autobiography titled "The Badge and Drum." Almstead, 30, said he decided to make his homosexuality known while still at the academy to help fight discrimination.

NCPI's new boss

Lieut. Col. Milton E. Brown of the U.S. Army's Fort Polk, La., base has been named the new director of the University of Louisville's National Crime Prevention Institute.

Brown, a military police official, will retire from the Army after 20 years before taking the position. He will replace Dr. Richard Stevens, an assistant dean of criminal justice, who has been serving as acting director.

Brown's work in crime prevention has received recognition from the Department of the Army and the National Crime Prevention Coalition. He developed and implemented a crime prevention program at Fort Polk that became a model for all Army installations and helped organize the Louisiana Crime Resistance Association.

He is also vice president of the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners.

No. 2 in New York

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo has appointed Richard J. Condon, the deputy criminal justice coordinator in New York City, as the state's executive deputy director of criminal justice.

Condon will work with Lawrence Kurlander, the state's first criminal justice director, who was appointed earlier this year. Kurlander said Condon "will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Division of Criminal Justice Services and will also have broad responsibilities in assisting me in reforming the criminal justice system."

Condon had been in the New York City post since last summer and advised Mayor Edward Koch in efforts to coordinate the various criminal justice agencies under the mayor's jurisdiction.

Condon also served as director of investigations for the Office of the State Special Prosecutor from 1976 to 1982 and retired from the New York City Police Department in 1976 after 20 years.

Vegas cop faces up to death on the job

In August 1981, doctors told Las Vegas Police Lieut. Ed Cooper that they had discovered a malignant tumor in his kidney and cancer in his lymph nodes.

Last January, after chemotherapy and other treatment failed, Cooper decided to forgo more treatment and meld the last months of his life into what he calls "a new life."

That meant going back to work as shift

negative experience and define some positive ingredients within it to help you cope. Knowing my time is limited is really a preferable option to just suddenly dying."

Cooper, 43, joined the Las Vegas police 22 years ago and last year pinned a badge on his son, Brent, when he graduated from the police academy. "We are a real fraternity," he said. "The men are pro-



Two generations of Las Vegas policing: Officer Brent Cooper and his father, Lieut. Ed Cooper.
Jim Laurie/The Las Vegas Sun

commander at the South Substation, pulling 10-hour shifts even after he had lost so much weight that he could no longer wear his uniform.

"I choose to replace the word death with calling it a new life," Cooper told the Las Vegas Sun. "You can take any

viding me with encouragement and support and that is very important to me. I love police work and always have."

"There is nothing I can do to change the course of events. I just regret there are times I will not be here to share some of the things my family will experience."

14-year undercover assignment ends

For 14 years, Louisiana State Police Lieut. Michael Bryan was Lester Williams, "a laid-back crook with a Southern drawl, a .38 in a shoulder holster and good connections to high rollers with big bucks," according to one newspaper story.



Lieut. Michael A. Bryan
Wide World Photo

But Bryan sacrificed that long-term cover as part of a recent sting operation on Long Island, N.Y., that recovered \$3.7 million worth of stolen paintings.

As Williams, Bryan received word that the robbers who stole 23 paintings, in-

cluding works by Picasso and Monet, from a Sands Point mansion on April 13, 1982, were looking for a buyer.

The New Orleans detective contacted police in Nassau County, N.Y., and began working with them to set up the sting. "Williams" met with George Haag, 57, and agreed to pay him \$465,500 for the paintings as undercover police looked on. When the deal was struck, police moved in and arrested both.

All of the paintings were recovered and, with the help of Bryan's testimony, Haag was convicted of criminal possession of stolen property and conspiracy to commit a crime.

Toot Your Own Horn!

The People & Places section of Law Enforcement News is for you and your accomplishments, achievements and career moves. To get your name in lights along with those of your colleagues, send news and information to: The Editor, LEN, 444 W. 56 St., New York, NY 10019. Please include black-and-white photos where available.

≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



When William J. Brennan Jr., the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, talks, most people listen. It now appears that when he remains silent, even in the company of his colleagues, it is truly newsworthy.

In recent weeks, Justice Brennan shocked veteran Court watchers by very quietly marrying his personal secretary for the past 26 years, Mary Fowler. The new Mrs. Brennan, who resigned her position following the announcement of the wedding, had been the senior staff member of the Court, with more than 40 years of service.

The publicly outspoken Justice Brennan is much more well known than his quiet approach to marriage might suggest. Having served as the chairman of the board of the American Judicature Society from 1965 to 1969, he periodically allows the society's magazine to print the text of speeches he gives pertaining to the Court's work. The latest speech to appear was entitled "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Court's Workload."

In assessing the Court's workload, Justice Brennan noted that between October and April of each term there are only 160 hours of scheduled oral argument. As a result, he noted, it is impossible to issue more than 150 fully argued signed opinions in any term. The Justice did note, however, that the Court could add an entire month for additional oral arguments and thereby squeeze out another 20 opinions. Citing Justice White's earlier statements this past summer at the American Judicature Society's annual meeting, Justice Brennan noted, "There is a limit to human endurance, and with the ever increasing complexity of many of the cases that the Court is reviewing in this modern day, the number 150 takes that endurance to its limits."

Conceding that the Court has a very busy schedule, Justice Brennan stated that several of his colleagues have complained about the time necessary to deal with the petitions for review that stream into the Court daily. Noting that some Justices had delegated the screening function to their law clerks, Justice Brennan observed, "For my own part, I find that I don't need a great deal of time to perform the screening function — certainly not an amount of time that compromises my ability to attend to decisions of argued cases." However, he added that the screening process "is less onerous and time-consuming" when one is very experienced at it.

The Justice attacked the various proposals to create an intermediate court to screen cases going up to the Supreme Court, contending that such a court would lack the necessary overview of the entire Supreme Court process and thus would be unable to understand the Justices' motivations in granting or de-

KCPD gats maternity suit

Three female police officers in Kansas City, Mo., have sued their department, claiming that forcing pregnant officers to use their sick leave is discriminatory.

The three recently had children and say they were forced to give up pay, benefits and seniority until they resumed patrol.



nying review and the subsequent ramifications of those decisions. Justice Brennan recalled the words of the late Justice Brandeis, who "ascribed the great prestige of the Court with the American public to a single factor: 'Because we do our own work.'"

Prior to departing with his new bride on a honeymoon, Justice Brennan participated in two decisions involving police methods. An analysis of those decisions follows.

Use of a Radio Transmitter

In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court announced that the police use of a radio transmitter (a beeper) to monitor the path of an automobile over the public highways "did not invade any legitimate expectation of privacy" by the driver of the monitored car, "and thus there was neither a 'search' nor a 'seizure'" under the Fourth Amendment.

The brief decision, which was accompanied by three concurring opinions, involved a complicated fact pattern with three co-defendants. The trio first came under suspicion when the 3M Company, a chemical manufacturing firm in St. Paul, Minn., notified the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension through one of its narcotics investigators that a former employee had stolen chemicals which could be used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. After leaving his position with 3M, the first co-defendant began purchasing chemicals were necessary for the production of amphetamines. Visual surveillance of the first defendant established that after he purchased the chemical he delivered them to the second co-defendant.

After obtaining the consent of the chemical supply company, narcotics officers placed a beeper inside a five-gallon container of chloroform, a precursor chemical utilized in the manufacture of illicit drugs. The chemical supply company agreed with the narcotics agents that when the first co-defendant, Armstrong, made his next purchase of chloroform his purchase would be placed in the container with the concealed beeper.

When the next purchase was made, Armstrong took the designated five-gallon container to his car and drove it to the home of the second co-defendant, Petschen, into whose car he transferred the container. Utilizing both visual and beeper-monitoring surveillance of Petschen's car, the narcotics officers followed the car across the state line into

Wisconsin. Sometime after passing into Wisconsin the driver of the Petschen car made evasive maneuvers and the narcotics officers lost visual contact. Using a helicopter, the agents were able to determine the approximate stationary location of the beeper one hour later. The beeper was found near a cabin owned by the third co-defendant, Knotts, near Shell Lake, Wisc.

Based on the beeper's signal and intermittent visual surveillance of the cabin over three days, the narcotics officers established probable cause to obtain a search warrant. When the officers ex-

ecuted the warrant they discovered a fully operational drug laboratory in the cabin, complete with \$10,000 worth of laboratory equipment. Also found were formulas for making amphetamine and methamphetamine, as well as enough chemicals to make 14 pounds of pure amphetamine. Discovered outside the cabin under a barrel was the five-gallon container of chloroform with the beeper.

The three men were arrested and charged under 21 U.S.C. §846 with conspiring to manufacture controlled substances. The first co-defendant, Armstrong, pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence.

The other two were tried together in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota. Co-defendant Knotts made a motion to suppress the evidence, based upon the fact that the electronic monitoring of the beeper had been accomplished without a warrant. The motion was denied and Knotts was convicted for his part of the conspiracy and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which, in a divided decision, reversed the conviction. That court found the monitoring of the beeper to be a violation of the Fourth Amendment in that it violated Knotts' "reasonable expectation of privacy."

The U.S. Supreme Court summarily reversed the appellate court's decision, which had the effect of reviving the conviction and the imposed sentence.

In an opinion written and delivered by
Continued on Page 13

Planning to go to LAW SCHOOL? CONSIDER HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF LAW PRE-LAW SUMMER INSTITUTE

The Hofstra University School of Law will offer a "Pre-Law Summer Institute" for five weeks from March 31 to June 30 for the weekday section and for the evening section (Tuesdays and Thursdays) and from May 26 to June 25 for the Saturday section. The Institute will be of value to those already planning to attend law school or those still undecided. Taught by the Hofstra Law School faculty, the Institute seeks to develop analytical skills and to introduce the student to the law library and legal writing techniques. These are essential tools for competent performance in law school. The Institute will be conducted in the same manner as regular law school courses and will include case and statutory analyses and research techniques.

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Minimizing the danger to police and public officials

Two years ago there was an assassination attempt on the life of President Reagan that resulted in serious injury to four people. Two of these were public figures and two were law enforcement of-

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary
By HENRY A. ACOSTA

Officers assigned to the Presidential security detail.

President Reagan suffered an upper chest wound and lung damage. His press secretary, James Brady, was shot in the head and suffered serious brain damage. Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy was shot in the abdomen and liver, and Washington, D.C., Police Officer Thomas

Delehanty was shot in the throat. Any of these wounds could have been fatal, yet in two of the cases the wounds could have been prevented if the soft, lightweight bulletproof vesta made of Dupont's Kevlar material had been worn at the time of the assassination attempt.

Of course no armed assault or assassination attempt can be completely prevented if the assailant is sufficiently determined, but the threat can be minimized by proper planning, preparation and equipment.

The recent deaths of D.C. officers Robert K. Best and Ronald G. Luning, who were shot in the chest, and the wounding of officer Pauline Howard in the groin further illustrate that the soft body armor might have prevented serious, or even lethal wounds. The vest

covers the entire torso and groin area and leaves only the head, throat and extremities open to injury.

What might be the reasons for not using such a vital item of protective equipment when the safety benefits are apparent? There are mainly three:

¶ The administrative policy of the agency;

¶ Fiscal difficulties faced by the agency; and

¶ The individual reluctance of the officer due to fiscal difficulty, discomfort of the vest or other personal reasons.

Some police and security administrators feel the vest is unnecessary, or believe that budgetary limitations do not allow expenditures for vests for all officers. If these administrators do not purchase the vests, then the individual of-

ficers may be reluctant to purchase them because of the average \$150 cost. Both administrators and individual officers should realize, however, that the potential savings due to the reduced expenditures for medical treatment, lengthy hospitalization, disability pensions, loss of services and survivor's benefits more than offset the initial cost of the vests.

On the other hand, the distinct possibility of minimizing deaths and injuries has prompted many to adopt the vest. Police unions such as the Fraternal Order of Police in Washington and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association in New York have demanded that their officers be supplied with the soft body armor. Public figures have also begun using it. In fact, Governor Charles Robb of Virginia was wearing one beneath his morning clothes at his swearing-in ceremony in January 1982.

When the administrative budget prevents supplying the vests, then the police officer or security agent can be required personally to purchase the vest out of a yearly uniform or clothing allowance. (It is tax deductible.) It seems incongruous for police officers not to purchase them when the starting salaries in many major cities is \$18,500 or more per year, and all know the personal safety benefits that can be derived.

Meanwhile, the use of soft armor continues to grow among police. An estimated half of the nation's 500,000 police now have it. Unfortunately, it also means that half of them do not have it.

The wearing of the vest on duty should be mandatory for all police or security personnel, whether working in uniform or plainclothes detail. This gives the police or security officer the distinct advantage

Monterey Park ultralight patrol gets grounded

Continued from Page 3

ing sites, Santoro said. Although ultralight pilots routinely practice landing the planes with no power and can maneuver most such landings within two feet of their target, they need an open field to safely land.

Santoro said the six-month experiment also showed that the ultra-light engines are not designed for patrol use. In addition to the engine failure that left one pilot on a garage roof, six other pilots faced engine failures during the experiment and landed safely.

"We're about six months ahead of the technology," Santoro said. "It's sort of like taking a regular kitchen stove and putting it into a restaurant where you use it every day. It just can't take it."

But Santoro said the problems don't rule out the use of ultra-lights on patrol in other cities. Areas that have more open space and fewer hills probably could accommodate the planes, he said.

Monterey Park originally was interested in using the light planes in much the same way as other departments use helicopters. Officials found that the ultra-lights cruise at 35 miles an hour about 500 feet above ground, can take off or land in less than 100 feet and climb at a rate of 850 feet per minute. They cost about \$5,500 to purchase and about \$5 an hour to operate, compared to a helicopter's purchase price of \$250,000 and operating cost of \$200 an hour.

The department will reconsider use of ultra-lights if sturdier engines are produced, Santoro said.

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Consistent (stubborn), strict (dictatorial). . .

But Milwaukee's 72-year-old police-chief-for-life is neither shy nor retiring



In this 1965 photo, Chief Breier (in tweed topcoat) leaves a Milwaukee bar after he shot it out with a knife-wielding assailant. The chief heard a holdup broadcast while driving nearby and rushed to the scene, where the assailant charged him. Breier critically wounded the man. The tavern's door frame bears chalk-marked bullet holes from some of the chief's shots.

Wide World Photo

Continued from Page 1

Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission.

But Breier stands firm in the face of all these challenges, mute and immovable.

He rarely grants interviews, either with the local or the national press.

He refuses to set up any sort of community relations program, saying that each police officer is a public relations officer.

And he maintains a military-style discipline in his department, where officers snap to a salute when he enters a room, where they may be fired for living with someone outside of marriage, where corruption is, by all reports, virtually nonexistent.

"He is strong, rigid, a strict disciplinarian," said James Blumenberg, secretary of the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission. "He is a man who you never wonder what his position is, because he'll tell you what his position is. He is very responsible, dependable, consistent."

"He is a very stern man, a very firm ruler," said Bill Krueger, president of the Milwaukee Police Association. "The politicians view him as unreachable, unchangeable, stubborn, but if Chief Breier's ideas are backward and dated, I can't understand why the FBI crime statistics show Milwaukee is one of the safest cities in the country. He's doing something right."

"He acts as though he's a dictator," said Bobbie Durrah, a Milwaukee officer and a member of the League of Women Voters. "He's not accountable to anybody."

Breier joined the Milwaukee police in 1940, and served his early years under Joseph Kluchesky, probably the country's only socialist police chief. He served 20 years as a detective, 15 of them on the late shift.

He was appointed chief under an 1885 law that gave all Wisconsin chiefs lifetime terms to protect them from political manipulation. He can be removed only if he breaks the law or is found guilty of some other form of gross misconduct.

Over the years, Breier has used his J. Edgar Hoover style of command to

parlay the natural power of his post into a position of almost unquestionable authority.

He tolerates no disrespect from his officers. In 1976, he fired an officer for turning in a bogus copy of an in-service training examination that was signed "Harry A. Breier" and marked with failing grades.

The same year, he brought departmental charges against an officer who wrote an editorial for the union

newspaper that was critical of security in police stations. A Circuit Court judge declared the charges unconstitutional.

Breier also tolerates no officer breaking the law — and that is his reasoning for firing police officers who cohabit, since a rarely enforced state law prohibits it. In one case, Breier had detectives follow two officers who met in the training academy and moved in together, then used the evidence to fire them. The fire and police commission later re-

instated the officers.

Breier explained his style of command in a rare interview in 1981 with Police Magazine: It "promotes respect for authority, makes discipline easier to understand and accept and provides a system for getting the job done," he said.

He also explained his enforcement of the obscure anti-cohabitation law. "The fact that the district attorney hasn't issued a case like that for the last ten years doesn't mean a goddamn thing to me," he said. "That's his problem, and someday he'll probably be required to answer for that. But as long as that rule's on the books, we're going to enforce it. Be it members of the force or citizens, it's going to be enforced."

Breier has also maintained the status quo within the Milwaukee Police Department for as long as possible. He resisted hiring minorities and women until 1974, when a Federal judge ruled that the city followed unconstitutional procedures in selecting police and fire officers. At that time, only 16 women and 58 blacks were among the city's 2,200 police officers.

Last May, the department reported that 15 percent of the officers were minorities and women.

Breier also resists less controversial changes. He was persuaded to accept a rule change that would allow officers to remove their hats while patrolling in their vehicles only by the promise of additional funding from the city.

He is not considered a champion of constitutional rights. Of the Miranda ruling, he has said: "Miranda has certainly done much to hamper the operations of the police. It certainly was not a help to law enforcement. The Miranda decision was a help to the criminal, no question about it."

But Breier gets good marks from many

Continued on Page 12



Chief Harold Breier as seen by a local editorial cartoonist.

Copyright 1982, Bill Sanders

New Stewart-ship at NIJ

An interview with James K. Stewart, director of the National Institute of Justice

When James K. Stewart was in college, his boakish looks and his desire to become a college professor earned him the nickname "Chips" — after the character portrayed by Walter Pidgeon in the movie "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

The nickname and the schaul-teacher looks stuck with him, but his aspirations changed. Stewart is now the director of the National Institute of Justice, having been appointed by President Reagan last September and confirmed by the Senate in December.

He brings to the job a strong emphasis on the practitioner. One of his first steps as director was to set up meetings between the institute's advisory board and police, attorneys and correctional officials. That emphasis may be due to his background with the Oakland, Calif., police department, where he served as a patrol officer, a sergeant in police training, research and special operations, a lieutenant in command of the personnel section and commander of the criminal investigations division.

In 1981, he was one of 14 people chosen nationwide to become a White House Fellow and served as a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General. He worked as a liaison with organizations representing state and local governments and criminal justice groups.

Speaking to the annual conference of the American Society of Criminology in Toronto recently, Stewart outlined the philosophy he brings to the National Institute of Justice:

"The value of research lies not in confirming what we want to hear, but in teaching us what we do not

know. To develop new knowledge, researchers must be free to conduct independent inquiries, and the Institute is committed to this principle. There is another, equally important principle which guides the Institute. Research must relate to the issues and problems of the real world."

In one of the first studies issued by the NIJ under Stewart, researchers found that the impact of the exclusionary rule on felony narcotics cases may be significant. Based on an analysis of California cases between 1976 and 1979, the study found that 4.8 percent of the cases thrown out in California were dismissed because of search and seizure problems, and 71.5 percent of those involved drug charges.

The Institute also announced recently that it had awarded the Police Foundation \$1.8 million to conduct an 18-month study designed to reduce the fear of crime in inner-city neighborhoods. That study will be conducted in Newark, N.J., and Houston.

Stewart holds a master's degree in public administration from California State University and a bachelor's degree in philosophy from the University of Oregon. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

And although his "Mr. Chips" image has faded since college days, Stewart hasn't abandoned the role altogether. From 1973 to 1981, he was an instructor at San Jose University and Merritt College in Oakland.

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement by Linda Sanders.)

'We have reason to believe that the criminal looks for areas that show a tolerance of bizarre conduct and a sense of apathy. They believe they can commit a crime in those areas and get away with it.'

and too directed. What we're trying to do is we're going into a field, we're going to test, we're going to work with the police, we're going to have the practitioners actually involved in the development of the kinds of treatment strategies we're going to use and I think it's going to be an excellent approach. Washington, D.C., or the researchers are not going to dictate to the police; they're going to work from what has worked in the local, as well as what has worked in the research community in the past and we're going to have the chance to test some very, very solid ideas that have been individually tested in other localities. I would dispute the fact that it's loose and it's vague — that wouldn't fit it at all.

Street-Level Insight

LEN: Can you identify any particular advantages or disadvantages in having someone like yourself, with a strong background in policing, at the helm of NIJ, as opposed to someone who comes from a more research-oriented background?

STEWART: The most important aspect is the impact that research can have. Like research in the medical profession or research in high technology areas, the discovery of new knowledge is only one partial step. In order to complete that, sometimes an even more major effort is the one at the scene where new knowledge can be applied, and also gaining test sites for acceptance. We have found that there were considerable resources that with a little bit of massaging could have almost direct effect in the area of improving criminal justice. That link has not been able to be made as much as it should be or nearly to the expectations that we have, so that [we need] somebody that combines a good solid internship in the police area, where you've actually walked the beat, have spent midnights alone and have gotten a sense about how the real world responds, and then have questions in my mind and then try to systematically look for answers to those questions, then realizing that we need to have better tools for what we do. I think that that's of enormous and almost inestimable value.

I also think that our criminal justice system works almost exclusively on professional discretion — discretion by the police officer making a decision whether to stop a vehicle or whether to take action or not, whether to submit the person into the system or not — that the prosecuting attorney makes those same series of judgments, and that the judge makes a series of discretionary judgments. They're really not guided by anything except personal values and intuition. Then we move into the prison area and corrections, and how people are classified or the different kinds of places that they go is also very discretionary. I think that that discretion is built up on in the way doctors do, through common experience when they go through their training. Police officers, to a large extent, do the same kind of thing, where they go through a period of training. I think that that seasoning is extremely important in terms of knowing what would be helpful in making a discretionary judgment, because what is an interesting topic to a researcher may not be of any value in the criminal justice system. On the other hand, what would be of tremendous value in the criminal justice system may not be a researchable topic just because we haven't developed the tools or methodology to make a proper in-

The Only Thing We Have to Fear...

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: The National Institute of Justice recently announced a \$1.8 million grant for a fear-of-crime study in Newark and Houston. Why is studying fear of crime and ways to deal with it so important?

STEWART: Because there seems to be a link between the environmental conditions in certain neighborhoods that tend to attract more instances of criminality. If we can do something about those factors, discover ways of dealing with those factors, we can reduce not only the crime itself but also the fear of crime. If we can't reduce the fear of crime, then people will begin to retreat, their neighborhoods begin to go downhill economically and what could be a viable neighborhood, because of the fear of crime, which may not be related to reality, may become more crime ridden. So they tend to feed on each other. That's probably one of the most critical issues that's facing inner cities today, the fear of crime and crime itself.

Judge Webster also talked [about it on a recent television program.] He said he thought the problem was the community. You find a community that deals with its law enforcement agencies as part of the community and not outside the community, when you have members who will report the crime rather than who are afraid and fearful to be involved in it, you have a better place for people to live and a lower crime rate. Right now most people are afraid to walk around their own block at night, when in fact the incidence of crime probably is not that high. What that does is create the condition in which the criminals begin to ply their trade there. We need to figure out a way to stop that fear of crime and the way people act, then we get into a better position where we can deal with crime itself. Where we can reduce the fear, we can also reduce crime, and that's an important correlation.

The other part of the correlation which I think is important is that in those areas in which crime — and this becomes sort of theoretical and that's why we need to test it — but when you make a judgment about an area being crime-ridden, it may or may not be. You don't see robberies occur, you don't see burglaries occur. You go into an area and say, "Boy, I think this is really a tough area, I better be careful." That causes you to act a certain way and we have reason to believe that the criminal

or violent predator also looks for areas that show a tolerance of bizarre conduct and a sense of apathy, because they believe that they can commit a crime in those areas and get away with it because you won't call the police because people don't care about what kind of behavior goes on in the neighborhood, and even if you did call the police you probably wouldn't testify against them. So they make a decision to commit a crime in the same neighborhood that you've concluded is a bad neighborhood. Now it may not be a bad neighborhood, but because of whatever those environmental factors are that cause you to feel fearful, that gives the violent predator confidence to come into that area to commit the crime. So I think you can see why that would be extraordinarily important. We may be onto a critical component in our urban evolution and also our suburban evolution of crime, how it develops, where it's practiced. If we can do something about it, it's much like finding that disease used to hang around certain areas where mosquitoes were and eventually we discovered that mosquitoes carried yellow fever. If we can find out what the environmental factors are that encourage criminal conduct and do something to eliminate that, plus find out a better role for the police to play and also the private sector and the community — combining forces like that, that would be revolutionary.

LEN: Since that study was announced, there has been some criticism that it's too loosely defined, that people don't understand what's going to be done there. Do you think that is a legitimate claim?

STEWART: I think that if we knew all the answers, we wouldn't need to conduct the study. We have reached a position because of our past research with certain areas, for instance, environmental factors in the Hartford, Conn., study and the kinds of things that we discovered in Detroit with community crime prevention and foot patrol in Newark. Those are three factors that are very important for crime in an area. Now we want to try those three factors, to test them in a neighborhood and see whether individually and collectively they can make a huge difference or just a modest difference. That'll give us important information. I would not say it's loosely configured, but I'd say it's flexible enough to give us the results that will make a difference. That's the kind of criticism that really surprises me because usually our police people complain that the academics are too tight

J

onal Institute of Justice

quiry and to come to some valid conclusions. I combine both of those and I think that's of enormous value, and I think that you can see that that very quick turnaround that we did on the exclusionary rule study. That's a good example of an area in which practitioners both at the prosecution and also at the police level have been talking about for some time, and yet people theoretically have said, "It does this, this and this," but they haven't really done any empirically grounded inquiries. We were able to accomplish that in a short time rather than in a burdensome way. We did it in a way which could be translated into action.

I think for all those reasons that it's very important for me, or a person with my background, to be here.

The institute had put [an inquiry] out on the exclusionary rule and we had, I think, 14 submissions. What they wanted to do was discuss it and they really hadn't focused on the consequences and the cost. That's one of the things that we did and that's a major change. As a practitioner faced with declining resources and trying to manage an organization, a lot of fundamental questions come into focus, and I'm more sensitive to those because I had to deal with that. It's a very, very tough environment, and I think that's particularly helpful.

The Politics of Crime Control

LEN: You mentioned the work on the exclusionary rule. Since that study was done, the Reagan Administration has used the results several times to bolster its argument for relaxing the exclusionary rule. That gives the appearance that the study, or the timing of its release, was calculated to help the Administration. Is that true, and how independent is NIJ from political manipulation like that?

STEWART: The fact that the exclusionary rule timing seemed to be beneficial and fortuitous to the Administration is — what can I say — inherently inaccurate. The exclusionary rule study was not announced until after Congress closed down [its special session last year, in which Reagan had urged it to consider exclusionary rule revisions.] We began the inquiry in November and that was before the Bates case was even heard and before there was any indication that the Bates attorney would be required to re-argue the case on the basis of good faith. While the timing may appear on the surface to be fortuitous, when you look at the facts you see that it was just, at that point, fairly good luck.

The issue is relevance. The research is relevant and it can now be used by both sides, all sides, because it does show an impact and it is relevant. We did not time it one way or the other, but that was one of the things we responded to very quickly when we heard from the practitioners in fact that all the evidence seemed to give a very poor estimate of what happens. We didn't know what the results of the study were going to be, either. So the study itself, like all experiments, was a risk. If we knew the answers, we wouldn't need to do the experiments. But we don't know the answers and that's why we need to make these very careful inquiries.

LEN: Is the Institute free from political manipulation of its research?

STEWART: No one has directed me to conduct any research at all. In fact, the research is only in response to the emerging public issues as we've heard in our hearings from the practitioners. Certainly, the kinds of research that we intend to do are the ones that I determine as a result of the input of the practitioners. That's the kind of information that directs us. And from the National Institute of Justice Advisory Board. They've been appointed by the President. They don't direct me, but they provide advice and recommendations. Certainly, we want to respond to that. I think that the Institute is and has been very free from any kind of political suggestions. I've been the one that's taken the initiatives, I'm the one with the background in criminal justice, I'm the one with the research priorities. The Attorney General understands the special role of the National Institute of Justice. The exclusionary rule report has been well-received from both sides of the aisle, as you might say, both the defense and the prosecution say it was very good, well done, objective work and it does not harken of any kind of slant, bias or perspective except

that of being fair and following the rules of research.

Out Standing in the Field

LEN: One of your first moves as NIJ director was to set up meetings between the advisory board and practitioners. Those meetings had a focus similar to that which you mentioned earlier, making the research fit the practitioners' needs. Is that focus going to make a real difference in the type of research that's being done by the Institute?

STEWART: Yes, it's going to make an important difference for, I think, three reasons. The first reason is that it is an important contrast and a complement to the meeting which the researchers held in which they outlined a series of what they consider to be important questions. The practitioners, at the police, corrections and courts, had an opportunity to offer contrasting views and, I think, complementary views in many cases. So I think that the information that we got is going to make a big difference in the way that we conduct the research.

The second reason that I say yes is that, probably more importantly, it develops an attitude amongst the practitioners that research can be a helpful tool and that it can respond to the needs as expressed by the practitioners, the judges — a number of judges appeared, we went to the conference of chief justices, we went to the American Bar Association national conference in New Orleans, we heard testimony from the defense bar, the prosecutors and D.A.'s, state judges and Federal judges.

Then we went to the American Correctional Association in Nashville. We got very good testimony there. What we heard was something that was much different than what the researchers were telling us. One is that there was not an outstretched hand saying, "We want more money," but there was a sense of saying, "We would like to know what works, we think that there are some systems in America that are [working] and we need to have a better system of dissemination, that the job of disseminating the information that already exists is not done well."

Finally, the third point is that [this position] tries to develop sensitivity, but also sets an expectation and a

'The Institute has been very free from any kind of political suggestions. I've been the one that's taken the initiatives, I'm the one with the research priorities.'

receptivity to researchers so that if researchers now come to judges, that the judges can see the utility from the National Institute of Justice and the kinds of things that they can provide objective information by which to guide their judgment. Police officers can see that, too, so I think it creates a receptivity to research. So for those three reasons I see that as making a major difference and a rather startling impact on the way we conduct business.

LEN: I know that those you met with at the International Association of Chiefs of Police had mentioned their concern about dealing with career criminals, cut-back management and fear of crime. . .

STEWART: Let me say that what we learned — and this is something that we thought when we initially looked at this, [that] there would be separate interests that would be represented — and what we learned was that the problems are systemwide. One of the things that judges, prosecutors, defense people, corrections were very interested in was the classification of dangerous offenders. That is an identical kind of concern to looking for the career criminal, the violent predator. That meshes nicely with what the police brought out. The benefit, and what I intend to do in my next generation here, is to bring in representatives of all the systems together, but we're not at that stage yet. You'll be hearing more about that in the future. But I think that was the first thing that came out. What we heard from the police was not isolated, as any of us would have thought, and they do have very sympathetic people in the other systems that are supportive of what the police brought



out as wholly police issues.

The other thing — and this was stated by the police as well as by corrections — is the need for cooperation among all elements of our criminal justice system. This was typically heard and voiced by police, saying that if the judges would only listen, and the judges now are saying not only are they going to listen but they are willing on at least some level to cooperate and talk about the common problems. So we may be crossing a threshold that was thought of as truly significant.

Developing a Battle Plan

LEN: How can NIJ begin meeting these concerns now that they've been identified?

STEWART: The first thing that the National Institute of Justice is going to do to meet the concerns that have been identified is we're going to publish a document that contains that information and we're going to give that to the people who participated and release that to the practitioner community as well as to the academic community.

Secondly, we're going to announce a program plan that's going to be circulated that will be able to articulate the priorities that the Institute has for spending

its money.

Third, the agenda that we have set is going to be reflective of not only the basic research needs that the academic community has pointed to, as well as some we heard from the police community, but more importantly, doing applied research. We're going to move more toward integration and toward dissemination by involving the policy makers and the practitioners in more training kinds of programs. What we're going to try to do with that is build bridges in terms of rather than just have police come to the conference, we'd also have judges and prosecutors there, so we can set up and continue to build on that spirit of cooperation. That's going to be different than we did in the past. In fact, we're currently scheduling a policing state-of-the-art conference, really developing the agenda for that. We're also doing one on police and public policy decisions. We're going to bring in judges, mayors and newspaper people and talk about the roles of each and the expectations of each, and I think that's a very, very new trend. As we build these bridges between each one of these isolated components of the system, I think that the police will feel that the system is beginning to respond to their needs. That in itself is going to be probably the first time that anyone will have ever seen that.

The state-of-the-arts conference will be coming directly from Atlanta, the kind of input we got at the IACP conference in Atlanta. This is a direct response to what we heard. We're having the organizations involved in

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Interview: NIJ Director 'Chips' Stewart

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the agenda development, as opposed to having either the Institute or hiring consultants to develop the agenda. It's going to be a real practitioner-professional conference, where the state of the art, what works in different places, is going to be shown, demonstrated and open to debate there.

LEN: Will there also be specific research projects that will be coming out of these identified concerns?

STEWART: Yes. The kinds of research projects that we are talking about, one of which is the reduction of fear [project] in Newark, and we have a lot of interest about community elements, private sector involvement and cooperation with the police. We are moving to that.

Another area that we're moving toward is, now I'm not going to say specific kinds of funding projects, but we are looking at, for instance, the pretrial process and we're going to take a look also at the early release of people from prisons because of the crowding situation. What kinds of impact does it have for police? What kinds of police strategy can be used that can effectively manage the early release, for those people who are identified as career criminals and those who are not identified as career criminals. How do you separate the kinds of things you do with the police department? We're also looking at, in the police area, the idea of system costs. We need to know where the base line is: How much does it cost to answer a call, send a car, make an arrest, incarcerate somebody, to testify, to work up a case, to get the guy convicted and to move through there. Then, the other area was cutback management. That is, what happens to a community when certain elements of the police department are cut back? What are the fallout? That's extremely important, because chiefs need to know when they make a decision, say to eliminate a number of walking police officers they have or eliminate a training division or to transfer that responsibility to the state, exactly what the consequences are.

Another area we're going to take a look at is the impact of private security. There are now something like three million private security firms that are currently operating. What impact does that have on police and changing the police response? We're going to take a look at the private sector's involvement in the corrections system, in terms of running halfway houses, in terms of doing contracts, in terms of also managing institutions. If we can save money there, and we can keep larger numbers of people, we might be able to save police costs, we might be able to have more resources available for the police in the community. We will be able to have better training programs — that was the other thing we talked about. Those are kind of the areas which we are looking about making our improvements.

Further On Down the Road

LEN: Does the Institute have any sort of long-term outlook for its spending priorities?

STEWART: We're looking at cutback management and cost-complete services as a five-year study, because what's happening in California is the budget crunch is just coming, in terms of Proposition 13. Massachusetts and other places are now dealing with that. Also, this tends to be an evolutionary process — that there are impacts occurring within the system that are not going to be fully felt and understood for several years. We'll be following that reduction of funds and the difference throughout the systems for the next several years.

The other area, and it comes into cutback management, is the career criminal. Clearly, we have looked at the career criminal from a rather unique perspective, and that is once a person has been arrested 17 or 18 times, they prosecute him as a career criminal. Really, I think that that's way too far, and I think with some increased cooperation with the juvenile justice system that we may be able to identify career criminals far earlier, before they create more and more victims and drain precious police resources. What we're going to try to do is take a look at career criminals for about the next eight years and we're going to try to follow that through because I think that it's important information for police to have, as to how a criminal career develops and it's important information for us to know that the average age of the career criminal as prosecuted is 29 years of age. And yet the highest and most intense times of committing crime are really about 20, between 20 and 21. That's when you have your biggest bulge of crimes per individual. It seems unusual that you have this time lag of about nine years before you classify somebody as a career criminal, when in fact some of our preliminary

research indicates that people can be identified very early, at 14 years of age and 15, by the time they've had three arrests. It looks like there can be some prediction. So that's going to have a very, very large impact. It'll change our thinking. I think that's good. I think we have to — one of the things we've accepted as correct, entrenched thinking, has to be revised. We have to take a look at it based on the new information we're developing. But I think we can do a far better job, I think we can



"There is an important role for many elements of our society to play in assisting the police and their efforts to control crime."

work smarter, not harder. That's what the key is going to be.

Another area which I plan to put a long-term commitment into is the idea of public choices in policing. What I want to try to do is find ways to get the public and the electorate to take some responsibility in a cutback decision, rather than just say, "The police ought to do this" or "The police ought to do that." There's a lot of competition all of a sudden for police services. They want more and more police services, they want more and more correction services, but they don't understand either the funding choices or the methods for raising funds to finance these decisions. I think the National Institute is going to move into a new area which is going to bear tremendous fruits, and it's going to be an area which is going to be very illuminating in terms of how we really deal with crime in our society. It's going to be an area which we have not looked at as well, particularly the idea that the police should not bear this burden alone, but that it's a responsibility that always has been intended to be shared. During the latter part of the 60's and the 70's, somehow people delegated all of it to the police and then criticized the police. I think we're going to be able through our research to demonstrate that there is an important role for many elements of our society to play in assisting the police and their efforts to control crime and give us a better quality of life.

The Best and the Brightest

LEN: What research efforts in the past 10 years or so do you see as having been the most noteworthy for the criminal justice system?

STEWART: In the past 10 years, I would say that one of the most important research efforts has been the discovery that a small percentage of the criminal population commits a vast number of the crimes. Another important area in research has been that the way the police patrol a community and the way that the police do business can sometimes be very inefficient. As an example, the response time — the fact that every time a call comes in, the police ought to respond in two minutes or less. We found out that that wastes resources and that the police can be far more productive if they have a differential response. I also think that the rehabilitation aspects, the fact that rehabilitation,

which I think everybody hoped would do well, there was a very serious look at that and it was generally found that rehabilitation did not work at all and that the state of the art was that they were not at all successful with rehabilitation. I think that took some of the burden off the police. It began to take a little bit different look at how we look at corrections.

Another thing is that the detective study done by the Rand Corporation essentially said that detectives don't solve many crimes and it's very expensive to have detectives, so there was a lot of look in police work about that. What happened was that that Rand study caused the police to say, "Wait a minute. I think there is something that detectives do and we can't put our finger on it, but let's look at how we manage these investigations. What do we do with detectives?" As chief of detectives in Oakland, I'd been very sensitive to that and what we were able to show is that detectives solve crimes that probably wouldn't have been solved any other way. . . .

[So the important research is] police patrolling techniques, it is the career criminal, it's rehabilitation, and I think those are things that have caused a new look at policing, as has the idea of the community crime prevention movement. We've seen on one hand the movement of people like Crime Stoppers, on the other hand we've seen Neighborhood Watch that is working very well in such diverse places as New York, Minneapolis, Detroit and San Diego. That new and different partnership between the police and community is arriving and is beneficial to both, a more satisfying relationship, and also catches the bad guys. That's a very new development we haven't had in the past. I think that as a result of much of the research we've been doing we've got some pretty exciting changes that have occurred. What I want to do is not only build on those changes but change direction, more implementation, more helping, to show that this Administration is helping the practitioner.

You Can Lead a Police Horse to Water. . .

LEN: Coming as you do from a career in policing, and given the noteworthy projects you just mentioned, can you speculate as to why there's such a history of resistance among police officials to research findings and to using them in their departments?

STEWART: I think that police officials, much like doctors or other people who have a profession and important craft, have built up a series of almost credentials — the fact is that I have worked the street, the fact is that I have now been a veteran, I have been involved and have certain shared experiences. I have developed a seasoning and a judgment. The researcher comes in with a mindset that they're able to see things in the system and how they relate back and forth. There are a couple of things. When you talk about Columbus sailing around the world, he couldn't sell that idea to anybody because it flew in the face of the common knowledge that had been built up. Police had worked hard to develop that common core of knowledge, as doctors had, and every time there is a new treatment that comes along that they don't want to go out because you're talking about people's lives, so you want to be sure you're doing the correct thing. I think police administrators have been very resistant generally to the idea of new ideas and many research findings, and I think you'll find this as we go on, scratched the surface but didn't give a complete or in-depth answer and so I think they are resistant really because some of the new stuff has not proved as beneficial as they thought and some of the old stuff, like walking patrols and community crime prevention, turned out to be pretty darn good ideas. Now we're trying to bridge that gap and, rather than looking at a glass half full or a glass half empty, we're looking at the impact it's going to have. . . . The researchers, on the one hand, did not see the problems in the same light that the police did and the police didn't see the problems in the same light as the researchers did, and I think we're getting around that. Plus, I think, with the resource crunch, there is a real need to use our stuff more effectively, so I think research is seen tuned into that and that's going to be helpful.

LEN: Some practitioners would argue that the tough economic times mean less research should be done — that the money would be better spent on enforcement. How would you answer that?

STEWART: I think the amount of money spent on research is quite small, considering that for every dollar you spend in research you could save \$100 in terms of effectiveness in police work. What's happening is that the

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Minimizing danger to police and public officials

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over an armed assailant not wearing such protective armor.

Times change and so do the defensive and offensive tactics needed for law enforcement to deal with the modern, intelligent, technologically-aware criminal. The October 1981 armed robbery of a Brinks armored car in Queens, N.Y., and the subsequent shootout in Nyack, demonstrates the need for tactical changes. These criminals had the advantage over the armed security guards and the police. Why? They had the advantage of surprise in taking the initial offensive. They had automatic weapons. They were wearing the soft bulletproof vests. The security guards and police were not. In fact, one of the armed robbers was hit in the torso by a bullet fired by a police sergeant. The spent bullet was later found in the folds of his clothing, where it had been stopped by the body armor worn by the robber. The sergeant was killed, as was another officer and an armored car guard.

To further prevent armed criminals from purchasing and using vests — or for that matter any of the various brands of armor-piercing ammunition — legislation should be enacted nationwide that would allow only police officers, security guards or hunters to purchase or possess such items. Strict penalties should be meted out for such violations.

Finally, in encountering, stopping or using roadblocks in cases where the suspected armed felon(s) might be using bulletproof vests, or armor-piercing

bullets, or automatic weapons, the police should be prepared; armed with automatic weapons with KTW bullets, shotguns with Double-O shot, vests used and cover taken. The head, throat and extremities should be the officer's target as a torso shot would not stop or injure the armored felon(s).

No one wishes for the day when terrorists or the criminal element use automatic weapons, armor-piercing bullets, bombs, grenades, napalm, lethal gases or poisons against the public, and

its police or security forces. However, if that day comes, the danger to all may be minimized by our being prepared for it.

(The author is a professor of criminal justice at the University of the District of Columbia.)

What's On Your Mind?

The Public Forum column offers an open opportunity for reader viewpoints. Contributions should be sent to the editor's attention.

Five indicted, more under investigation in growing Philadelphia bribery/protection scandal

Continued from Page 1

first became public: John Smith, 55, a former lieutenant who worked under DeBenedetto; Officers Lawrence Molloy, 31, and Vincent McBride, 34; and former

detective Abe R. Schwartz, 63.

After the indictments, Police Commissioner Morton Solomon said in a written statement, "We are happy that both the U.S. Attorney and the FBI in Philadelphia made mention of the cooperation that this department afforded them in this ongoing investigation. This cooperation will continue."

Three days later, the commander of the Fifth Police District and three vice officers were transferred to "less sensitive" jobs after their personnel records were subpoenaed by the grand jury.

Despite the extent of the probe, the investigation has brought little furor to Philadelphia. Mayoral candidate and

former police commissioner Frank Rizzo, who was mayor of Philadelphia during the Justice Department's brutality suit, has called for Solomon's resignation, but the probe otherwise has been a minor issue in his campaign against former city Managing Director W. Wilson Goode.

The Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia released a report shortly after the indictments were handed down, recommending high-level changes in the department's handling of internal inspections.

The report calls for the establishment of a citywide Inspector General's office to look into reports of misconduct in all city departments and to propose and monitor improvements in city services.

Attempted flight to avoid arrest



A trio of New York City police officers attempt to haul a man identified as Frank Ross back inside his ninth-floor apartment window last month, after Ross reportedly climbed out the window in an apparent effort to jump when police tried to arrest him.

Wide World Photo

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger, Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita III

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors — a faculty planning group at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice — based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

The authors conclude that criminal justice education has, during only two decades, become an established, vital part of the educational curricula in American colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in law enforcement and criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement executives and practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that postsecondary education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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Challenges to Milwaukee chief's authority mounting

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Milwaukee citizens. Ha has strong support among the blue-collar workers on the city's south side, where he lives, and is a popular figure at a tavern that one reporter called "the first place a Democratic candidate for President would go in Milwaukee."

The support is due mainly to the fact that Milwaukee consistently shows lower crime rates than other U.S. cities its size and has a reputation for resisting bribes that is "clean as a whistle," according to police commission secretary Blumenberg.

It has been only in the last few years that Breier's authority has been questioned, and even then, the efforts to wrestle away some of his power have been mostly unsuccessful.

Milwaukee residents hardly dared speak out against Breier when he first became chief, seeing him, in the words of the same reporter, "as a great Buddha."

But beginning in 1980, a series of cases involving charges of police brutality and racism opened Breier to strong challenges.

The first came in a case dating back to 1958, when Daniel Bell, a black man, was shot and killed by police during a routine traffic violation. In 1981, a Federal jury awarded \$1.8 million to Bell's estate, finding that police had placed a knife in Bell's hand as part of a cover-up. Breier was a captain at the time of the killing and was implicated in the cover-up, although he has denied any knowledge of the knife.

Again in 1981, Ernest R. Lacy, a 22-year-old black man, died while in police custody for a rape it was later learned he did not commit.

Lacy, a frail man who had been emotionally disturbed since birth, was walking on the city's main street when he was stopped for questioning in connection with the rape. Police say he fought them; bystanders claim one officer knelt on Lacy's neck while others held him on the ground.

Lacy was placed in a police van and taken to the scene of the attack. Paramedics say he was not breathing when he arrived.

That case, and Breier's insistence that the officers involved had done nothing wrong, brought racial tensions in the city to a head. A group called the Coalition for Justice for Ernie Lacy staged a sit-in at the District Attorney's office and called for Breier's dismissal.

The fire and police commission currently is conducting brutality hearings against the five officers involved in the case, three of whom have been suspended with pay since the incident.

After the Lacy incident, the controversies continued to build. A dancer who allegedly ran a roadblock was shot and killed by an officer. A businessman charged with indecent exposure called a press conference to show the wounds he said he had received during a police beating. A police officer responding to a robbery at a tavern shot and wounded a black man he said he thought was a fleeing suspect, but bystanders say the man was a regular customer who had gone to the door to get the license number of the getaway vehicle.

But Breier has weathered the charges without serious political damage, in large part because of his lifetime appointment, so the efforts have turned to legislative reform.

In 1979, the state assembly repealed the law giving chiefs lifetime appointments, and future Milwaukee chiefs will be appointed for seven-year terms.

The current move to grant the fire and police commission more power grew out of the Lacy case. The commission modified departmental rules covering the suspension of officers involved in such cases, and Breier challenged their authority to do so. The Circuit Court upheld his challenge, but that ruling has been appealed.

Wisconsin Senator Gary George introduced the bill to give the commission authority to make such rule changes. George "simply wanted to clarify that

area of the statute," a legislative aide said.

Opponents of the bill, including the Milwaukee police union, have charged that it is aimed at Breier personally, but George's aide said, "That's actually not the case. That's just an easy way for them to muddle the issue."

Breier, as usual, had no comment on the bill — except to say when the rule change was first made that he would disband the fire and police commission if he could.

And once again to remind detractors that he's not ready to leave. His answer, as always, was, "When I make up my mind to retire, I'll retire."

Turning a deaf ear



Vancouver, B.C., officers react to the deafening roar of jet engines at the city's airport last month, as they bid 'cheerio' to Queen Elizabeth after her visit to Canada.

New deadly-force training set for 2,100 Dade County police

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the firing range and qualification with the service weapon and shotgun.

Spiegel said the program has been in the planning stages for some time, and is not related to the recent shootings. "This would have been conducted in the same form independent of recent events," he said.

"This kind of fundamental training is worthwhile on a periodic basis," Spiegel added.

In addition to the retraining program, the Metro Dade department is training 50 instructors who will be responsible for continuing the training in their sections of the department, Spiegel said, and will include the deadly force training in its annual firearms qualification day and quarterly in-service training.

The concern over officers' use of deadly force has mounted in recent months. On October 6, a Metro Dade detective shot a 58-year-old black man on a local expressway. Two weeks later, another black man was killed by a Dade County officer after being stopped near a stolen truck.

Then on December 28, Miami Officer Luis Alvarez killed 20-year-old Nevell Johnson in a video-game arcade, touching off two days of rioting in the city's Overtown section. During the rioting, a fourth black man was killed as Miami officers tried to stop looting.

The fifth death came early last month. Two young men were involved in a traffic accident in the early morning hours and the driver sped away from the scene, with



Metro Dade chief Bohhy L. Jones

Metro Dade officers in pursuit. When the officers stopped the car and began to arrest the two men, the passenger, who was inebriated, couldn't get out of the car. As the officers tried to remove him, one explained later, he reached under the seat for what the officer thought was a weapon. The officer shot him in the chest.

Officers have been indicted on charges of manslaughter in four of the deaths; the fifth, that of the suspected looter, has been ruled justifiable homicide.

Drugs said to be cheaper, purer, more plentiful despite crackdown

Despite the Reagan Administration's year-long war on drugs, heroin and cocaine are somewhat cheaper, purer and more plentiful on American streets and marijuana prices are stable.

Figures compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration for 1982 show that there was no decline in either the availability or the consumption of drugs in the United States.

The DEA figures show that the average price of cocaine in 1982 was 62 cents per milligram, down from 69 cents in 1981. Purity rose from 11.6 percent in 1981 to 13 percent last year.

Heroin prices fell from \$2.33 per milligram in 1981 to \$2.13 in 1982, while prices for a pound of Colombian commercial grade marijuana remained in the range of \$450 to \$600.

Acting DEA Administrator Francis Mullen conceded in a recent interview with the Associated Press that the Reagan Administration's battle was a draw in its first year.

But he insisted that the addition of more than 1,000 new agents and prosecutors this year will reduce the availability of such drugs in the future.

"I'm convinced that if this effort keeps up right through 1983, you're going to see a change there," he said.

Mullen pointed out that cocaine seizures nearly tripled, from 4,353 pounds in 1981 to 12,535 in 1982, heroin seizures nearly doubled from 332 pounds to 608 pounds and marijuana seizures

rose by more than 45 percent.

The DEA destroyed about 1,650 metric tons of domestically grown marijuana last year — more marijuana than the Government had estimated was grown in the entire country.

Illinois gun owners may need insurance

Illinois legislators will consider two unusual handgun bills this session, including one that would require handgun owners to buy liability insurance.

State Reps. Alan Greiman and Barbara Flynn Currie introduced the liability bill, which would subject gun owners to regulations similar to those faced by many car owners.

It would require anyone who owns a handgun in Illinois to purchase \$750,000 worth of liability insurance and require insurance companies to offer such policies. The insurance would cover injuries inflicted by a handgun regardless of who fired the weapon.

"If a gun discharges and hits a young person in the spine, crippling him forever, shouldn't there be some protection for him, some insurance?" Greiman said, according to the Chicago Tribune.

A second bill before the Illinois House would prevent victims of handgun crimes from suing the manufacturers of the guns. It was introduced by Rep. Michael Tate.

Supreme Court Briefs: The limits of liability for perjured testimony

Continued from Page 5

Justice Rehnquist, the Court reiterated the principles allowing police surveillance, articulated in *Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438 (1928). In *Olmstead*, the Court determined that the Fourth Amendment had not been violated by the wiretapping of a private telephone line because the government had not effected a physical trespass of that defendant's property.

Enlarging on *Olmstead*'s basic premise that surveillance was permissible, the Supreme Court has established the notion of the diminished expectation of privacy when a person is utilizing a public telephone or driving an automobile on a public highway. In fact, in the present case Justice Rehnquist wrote: "A person travelling in an automobile on public thoroughfares has no reasonable expectation of privacy in his movements from one place to another." Through such reasoning the Court justified the narcotics officers' visual surveillance of Petschen's car in the present case.

In reaching the question as to the validity of using the beeper device to monitor the suspects, the Court said, "Nothing in the Fourth Amendment prohibited the police from augmenting the sensory faculties bestowed upon them at birth with such enhancement as science and technology afforded them in this case."

Writing separately in a concurring opinion, Justice Brennan wrote that while the present case was clear-cut, there would have been a much harder question for the Court to resolve if Knotts had challenged the legality of the initial implantation of the beeper in the chloroform container. (*United States v. Knotts*, No. 81-1802, decision announced March 2, 1983.)

Perjury and Civil Liability

Dividing 6-to-3, the Supreme Court ruled that a convicted state defendant may not assert a claim for damages against a police officer under Title 18 U.S.C. §1983 when that officer gives perjured testimony at the defendant's criminal trial.

The present case arose out of the prosecution of the petitioner in this case for burglarizing a house trailer. The respondent in this case, a Bloomington, Ind., police officer, had given critical testimony in the case, stating "that in his opinion" the petitioner "was one of no more than 50 to 100 people in Bloomington whose prints would match a partial thumbprint on a piece of glass found at the scene of the crime."

The petitioner contended that the officer's testimony was false in view of the fact that both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state police "considered the partial print too incomplete to be of value." The partial print was the

sole evidence linking the petitioner to the burglary. In a civil suit for damages, the petitioner sought a \$100,000 judgment.

Counsel for the accused police officer moved for a summary judgment to dismiss the petitioner's claim. The U.S. District Court granted the motion, noting four grounds. First, the facts presented in the petitioner's complaint did not suggest that the police officer had lied. Second, it was noted that the perjury allegation was not sufficient in and of itself to state a constitutional claim for relief. The third ground rested on the fact that as a witness the police officer was not acting "under color of law," a necessary requirement of Title 42 U.S.C. §1983. Finally, the petitioner was barred from bringing the action since he had been convicted of the charged criminal offense.

An unsuccessful appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. In upholding the summary dismissal of the complaint by the District Court, the appellate court concluded, "All witnesses — police officers as well as lay witnesses — are absolutely immune from civil liability based on their testimony in judicial proceedings."

In affirming the decisions of the two lower Federal courts, the six-member majority of the Supreme Court, consisting of Justices Stevens, White, Powell, Rehnquist, O'Connor and the Chief Justice, found two reasons for affirming. Writing for the majority, Justice Stevens pointed out that §1983 "does not create a remedy for all conduct that may result in violation of 'rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws.'" The majority also concluded that the "common law provided absolute immunity for subsequent damages liability for all persons — governmental or otherwise — who were integral parts of the judicial process."

Turning to the specific issue raised in this case, that of immunity from subsequent civil prosecutions for the testimony of police officers, Justice Stevens explained that a police officer on the witness stand is like any other witness. The officer on the stand, he reasoned, is subject to compulsory process, direct and cross-examination and may be prosecuted criminally for perjury.

The majority's position was summarized in the cautionary statement: "Subjecting government officials, such as police officers, to damages liability under §1983 for their testimony might undermine not only their contribution to the judicial process but also the effective performance of their other public duties."

In a lengthy dissent written by Justice Marshall and joined by Justice Brennan and Blackmun, it was suggested that the testimony of a police officer, on the stand and in uniform, "creates a far greater potential for harm than exists when the average citizen testifies." The dissenting Justices stated that when a uniformed police officer testifies as to physical evidence, like a fingerprint identification, such testimony "can have a critical impact on a defendant's trial." That reasoning, coupled with the dissenters' interpretation of how the Congress had acted when it did not provide specific protection for police officers against §1983 suits, led to the conclusion that the defendant should be allowed to bring a civil action against a police officer who testifies falsely at the defendant's trial. (*Briscoe v. Lahue*, No. 81-1404, decision announced March 7, 1983.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Changing times bring better-than-equal opportunity for growing female-inmate ranks

Women have made great strides toward equality with men in many aspects of American life over the past decade, but there's one area in which, blessedly, they lag far behind: in the population of state and Federal prisons.

In a 1982 midyear bulletin, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that women made up only 4.3 percent of the 394,380 persons in prison as of last June 30. The bad news is that their numbers are growing at a proportionately faster rate than that for male inmates. Since 1974, the Bureau reported, the number of women in state and Federal prisons has more than doubled, while the number of men increased by 70 percent. But, the Bureau added, women's "rate of incarceration is only a fraction of that for men: 13 versus 321 per 100,000 U.S. population."

In the first six months of 1982, the number of women prisoners went up by 11 percent (from 15,437 to 17,142), but women remain just a drop in the bucket in the total prison population. Nevertheless, their growing numbers are presenting problems for women's correctional facilities, which in many cases are ill-prepared to cope with them. Overcrowding is already common, and there's not much doubt it will get worse.

At this writing, the total number of beds in women's prisons across the country is unknown. "That statistic doesn't exist to my knowledge," said Charlotte Nesbitt, manager of special projects for the American Correctional Association (ACA). What is clear, though, is that many facilities for women are jammed. Nesbitt, who was warden of the Dwight Correctional Center, the Illinois prison for women, from 1978 to 1980, said that when she arrived there the center had 250 inmates. "Illinois was one of the few states that saw the increase coming," she said, "and so it built an addition for 100 beds at Dwight. By the time I left in 1980, those were all full, too, and today Dwight has 450 women." The result is a lot of double-bunking, and "every system you have — medical, educational, vocational — gets clogged up," Nesbitt said.

The ACA recently completed a survey of states to find out how many have correctional facilities for women. It found that all do except New Hampshire, which is forced to send women offenders to prison systems in four or five other states. Seven states — Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota and Vermont — have only "co-ed" facilities in which part of a men's prison is used for women. Twenty-four other states have both separate institutions for women and co-ed prisons.

The foreseeable future holds little prospect for little new construction, Nesbitt said. Michigan is building a replacement for its women's prison, and Idaho has a new one on the drawing boards but it is not yet funded. On the Federal level, only the 562-bed facility in Alderson, W. Va., is all-female. Three other Federal institutions — in Fort Worth, Tex., Lexington, Ky., and Pleasanton, Calif. — are co-ed.

Several factors appear to be at work in the rapid rise in the number of women prisoners. One is related to the changing roles of women in society. As more women have entered the work force outside the home, they have been exposed to temptations that have been there for men all along. Thus there has been a dramatic increase of women convicted of white-collar crimes such as fraud, embezzlement and forgery. Over a five-year period during the mid-1970's, the number of women arrested for fraud went up almost 50 percent while the increase for men was 13 percent. Similarly, embezzlements by women increased 48 percent compared with a 1.5 percent increase for men.

Another factor — also related to women's changing role — is an apparent change in the attitudes of police, prosecutors and judges. Some authorities believe that police are more likely today to arrest women offenders, prosecutors are more apt to act vigorously against them, and judges are more prone to hand out stiffer sentences — all with society's blessing. Said one prison authority, "The courts have decided that sentencing women is not as bad as it used to be and they've gotten public support for doing so. A few years ago, it was like a father punishing his daughter, a very difficult thing to do." A third factor is the increasing involvement of women in drug-trafficking, as prison officials are seeing more women arriving with drug-related convictions.

One thing that is not happening is an increase in crimes of violence by women. "Sometimes the media give the impression that there's a lot of violent crime by women, but the percentages probably haven't changed much," the ACA's Nesbitt said. The Patty Hearsts and Emily Harrises, who for a time during the '70s espoused violence as a revolutionary tactic, are probably no more common today than were the Lizzie Borden and Ma Barkers of yesteryear.

That's one ray of sunshine in an otherwise gloomy picture.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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J O B S

State Troopers. The New York State Police will conduct a competitive examination for the position of trooper on May 14, 1983, following an intensive recruitment drive.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens and residents of New York at the time of appointment. They must be at least 20 years old on the date of the written test and between 21 and 29 at time of appointment. (The maximum age may be extended up to six years for prior military service.) In addition, applicants must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., a New York driver's license (at time of appointment) and good moral character. Conviction for a felony is an automatic disqualification to appointment. Visual acuity can be no worse than 20/40 in either eye, correctable to 20/20.

Troopers receive \$16,018 per year during the 23-week training period. Salary rises to \$18,259 at the end of one year and to \$23,498 after five years, consistent with negotiated salary contract. The New York State Police also offers liberal fringe benefits, including 20 days of vacation after one year, 11 paid holidays, 3 paid personal leave days annually, paid sick leave accumulating at the rate of 13 days per year and excellent health and dental insurance. Retirement is at half-pay after 20 years, with vesting after 10 years.

Applications may be obtained by writing to the Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Albany, NY 12226, or at any State Police installation. All applications must be postmarked by April 22, 1983.

Police Officers. The City of Charleston, S.C., is seeking candidates for police officer positions.

Applicants must possess a Certificate of Completion of Minimum Standards, or a Certificate of Compliance, Recognition, or Comparative Compliance issued by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, or must have received comparable training recognized by the State of South Carolina.

Salary range for the positions is \$13,501 to \$18,092. Actual starting salary negotiable based on previous experience, training and formal education.

Applicants should contact: Charleston City Police Department, Personnel Office, 180 Lockwood Boulevard, Charleston, SC 29402. Telephone: (803) 577-7434, ext. 150.

Criminal Justice Faculty Position. Western Illinois University has one tenure-track vacancy to be filled by August 1, 1983.

Preference will be given to applicants who have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related area. Criminal justice and/or university teaching experience preferred. Successful candidate will teach graduate-level courses (on- and off-campus) and some undergraduate courses.

Salary range is up to \$21,875 per academic year will a full-time teaching load. Appointment would be at the assistant or associate professor level.

To apply, send vita, transcripts and three letters of reference before May 1, 1983, to: John J. Conrad, Chairman, Department of Law Enforcement Administration, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Police Officers. The City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is seeking applicants who possess a Certificate of Completion of Minimum Standards, or a Certificate of Compliance, Recognition, or Comparative Compliance that is current and has been issued by the Florida Police Standards and Training Commission, or who have received comparable training recognized by the State of Florida in an out-of-state jurisdiction and have served a minimum of one continuous year as a police officer prior to application to the city of Fort Lauderdale.

For further information, contact: Police Recruiter, 301 N. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33602.

Deputy Assistant Inspector General, Investigations. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is seeking to fill this administrative position. Successful candidate will share with the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations the responsibility for providing Department-level policy, overall leadership and general direction of investigations and investigative activities relating to Department of Agriculture programs and operations which are national in scope.

Applicants for this position must have had experience of sufficient scope and quality to be able to carry out effectively the managerial and technical duties of the position, and be able to fulfill a number of mandatory managerial and technical qualifications, as outlined in department announcement OIG-83-074.

Salary range for this executive-level post is \$56,945 to \$67,200 per year. In addition to base salary, career appointees in the Senior Executive Service are eligible for performance awards and bonuses.

Inquiries and requests for applications forms should be directed to: Pauline C. Sinnett, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Inspector General, Personnel Management Staff, Room 19-E, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250. Deadline for receipt of completed applications is April 25, 1983.

LEN interview: new NIJ director 'Chips' Stewart

Continued from Page 10

money is beginning to dwindle so we have to work a lot smarter about what we're doing, and to continue to do the same traditional patrol or the same traditional techniques [will] really diminish the police effectiveness. Crime is continuing to rise and what we need to do is find better ways, more effective ways of using our police and our valuable resources, not to squander them. To think solely in terms of enforcement, the question is, how effective are we? How many crimes do we discover? How many crimes do we prevent? What's the best technique to do that? I think that's where to put the money because that is real-world planning that has a very beneficial effect.

We could say the same thing about medical science, about the treatment of disease: Doesn't it make more sense to treat the disease? Well, it turned out that the truth of the matter is that if you can make ways to prevent the disease or shorten the term of the disease, those dollars are better spent rather than keeping people in bed. . . . In police work, by having people patrol on a random basis all of the time, crime continues to grow and there's more victims. It's better to pinpoint the resources. It's better to figure out which cases are going to go to court and to make a decision as to where to put your efforts. It makes better sense instead of to treat all criminals the same, to look at the career criminal and the violent predator and put your resources there because if you focus on that guy, you can save an enormous amount of time. In prison, if you give everybody a mandatory sentence for robbery, we would have to increase our prison capacity by at least one-third. But if you were to selectively give certain people who were identified as the violent predator a somewhat longer sentence, say seven years, and the violator who had only committed one or two crimes and didn't serve as a long-term risk, gave them two years, not only could you save about 15 percent of the crimes that occur but you also reduce your prison population by 5 percent. In terms of money spent, that's an enormous savings right there.

To say "Put [the money] in enforcement" is really short-sighted and is wishful thinking, because you want to plan. It's like somebody coming to work and not spending any time planning, but merely reacting to the phone and things as they come across the desk. You just turn out stuff but you never will improve and you don't really minister to the needs of the people that need it most, especially when the dollars are so tight. That's why research has to be done and has to be directed, it can't just be floating around but really has to be directed toward the critical questions facing policing today.

Runaways and Non-Runaways In an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

by Albert R. Roberts, *Seton Hall University*

with an Introduction by Albert S. Allissi, *University of Connecticut*



Every year an estimated million people run away from home, and many of these people are adolescents who become victims of crime, drugs, sex, and murder. In approaching the problem of runaway youth, Professor Roberts studied and interviewed in depth thirty runaways and thirty other youths who had not left their homes.

"Dr. Roberts' study," states Dr. Allissi in the Introduction, "is not just another comparison control group study. . . (but) sheds light on concrete episodes, crucial situational and interactional variables. Parents and others so essential to the study process are brought into the study. . . as a significant component in the interactional drama that brings about runaway behavior. . . Dr. Roberts' study. . . forces us to recognize that the problem behavior of our youths. . . lacks meaning unless it is seen in the situational and interactional context in which it is fostered and subject to social and legal controls."

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UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY

- 1-4. Models for Management Seminar. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$600.
- 1-4. Regional Conference on Children of Alcoholics. Sponsored by the U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence Inc. To be held in Bloomington, Minn.
- 2-3. Training the Trainer Seminar. Presented by John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$125.
- 2-3. Hostage Debriefing: Correctional Facilities Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University.
- 2-4. Internal Controls Seminar for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$330.
- 2-6. Analysis of Law Enforcement Data Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 2-6. Police Composite Artists Training Course. Presented by the Colorado State University.
- 2-6. Uses of Video in Law Enforcement

Seminar. Presented by International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego, Calif. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members.

2-July 8 Promotion Preparation System Course. Conducted by The Police Officers Training Service.

3-5. Burglary Reduction Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

4-6. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. To be held in Burlington, Vt.

5-6. Drug Abuse in the Workplace Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$200.

6. Maximizing the Use of Taped Evidence Seminar. Presented by the Forensic Communications Associates. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$195.

6-7. The Fourth Annual Police Wives Conference on Living with the Law. Presented by Humber College of Applied Arts. To be held in Ontario, Can. Fee: \$45.

9-10. Police Discipline Workshop. Presented by the Southwestern Law En-

forcement Institute. Tuition: \$100 members, \$150 non-members.

9-11. Anti-Corruption Conference. Presented by the Criminal Justice Department of Georgia State University in cooperation with the Georgia Police Academy. Fee: \$75.

9-20. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495.

10-12. Dynamics of Terrorism/A Police Update Seminar. Presented by The Florida Law Enforcement Academy/Organized Crime Institute.

10-13. Police Planning Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

11-12. Child Abuse & Neglect Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

11-13. Street Gang Seminar. Presented by the California Gang Investigators Association. To be held in Anaheim, Calif.

11-13. Police/Media Relations Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225.

12. Criminal Profiling Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

16-17. Problem Solving & Decision Making Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$195.

16-17. Police and Deadly Force Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University.

16-17. 1983 Annual ASET meeting. Presented by The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers Inc. To be held in Baltimore. Registration: \$50.

16-17. Industrial Espionage and Countermeasures Seminar. Presented by Ross Engineering Associates. To be held in Washington, DC.

16-20. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Fee: \$395.

16-20. Crisis Reaction Assessment Management/Officer Safety Course. Presented by Koga Institute. To be held in Jefferson Co., CO.

16-20. Child Abuse: Intervention, Referral Investigation. Presented by Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in San Francisco, Calif. Tuition: \$237.

16-27. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500.

18-20. Police Interview & Interrogation Course. Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$250.

22-28. 1983 Interagency Workshop. Presented by the Sam Houston State University's Criminal Justice Center. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.

23-24. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Milwaukee, Wis.

23-25. The 23rd Annual New York Professional Polygraph Seminar. Presented by The National Training Center of Polygraph Science. Fee: \$125.

23-27. Technical Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held at the Springfield Police Department.

23-27. Bodyguard Operations Course. Presented by Police International, Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C. Registration: \$580.

26. Courtroom Testimony and Procedures Class. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

26-27. Women in Criminal Justice Workshop. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

29-June 3. 11th Annual In-Service Training Conference: International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. Theme: "Terrorism - The International Problem." To be presented by Port of Seattle Police Department. To be held in Seattle, Washington. Fee: \$125 members, \$165 non-members.

30-June 10. At-Scene Accident Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$50.

31-June 2. Managing the Corrections Function Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250.

31-June 2. Terrorism in the 1980's Program. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Calgary, Can. Fee: \$350.

31-August 5. 31st Annual Auto Theft Investigators Seminar. Conducted by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI).

13-14. The Police Response to Hostage Situations Program. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250.

13-15. Arrest Techniques Course. Presented by the Koga Institute. To be held in Greeley, Co.

13-17. Advanced Training Seminar. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$300.

13-17. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. Conducted by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Sponsored by Ohio Peace Officers' Training Academy. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$395.

13-17. Supervisor of Security Personnel Program. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University.

16-17. Robbery Investigation Seminar. Hosted by the Wilmington Department of Police. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$195.

17. Maximizing the Use of Taped Evidence (What you Can and Cannot Do) Seminar. Presented by Forensic Communications Associates. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$195.

18-19. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cheyenne, Wyo. Fee: \$60.

19-23. Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$300.

20-21. Personal Performance Appraisal Seminar. Conducted by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$195.

20-23. The Seventh National Youth Workers Conference. Sponsored by the National Youth Work Alliance. To be held in Chicago, Ill.

20-24. Investigation of Sea Crimes Course. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.

20-July 1. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

23. Police Civil Liability Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

26-July 1. The 25th Anniversary Conference of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators. To be held in Washington, D.C. Hosted by James L. McGovern, Executive Director.

27-30. Terrorist Tactics and Technology Course. Presented by Police International, Ltd. To be held in Washington, DC.

27-September 2. The School of Police Staff and Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1600.

29. National Crime Prevention Fair. Presented by Crime Prevention Coalition. To be held in Washington, D.C.

JULY

11-15. The Eighth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England and America. The Professional Conference. Presented by the Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice, School of Justice, the American University. Fee: \$350.

11-22. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Course. Conducted by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Sponsored by Metro-Dade Police Department. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$695.

17-22. The 1983 National Police Planners Association Planning Conference. Hosted by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department.

18-19. Electronic Spying and Countermeasures Seminar. Presented by Ross Engineering Associates. Fee: \$400.

18-19. Internal Affairs Investigation Course. Hosted by the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$195.

18-21. Ninth International Forum on Traffic Records Systems. Hosted by the National Safety Council. To be held in St. Paul, Minnesota.

24-28. 1983 New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police Conference. Presented by the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held at the Host Farms, Lancaster, Penn.

31-August 3. Terrorism in the 1980's Program. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Calgary, Can. Fee: \$350.

31-August 5. 31st Annual Auto Theft Investigators Seminar. Conducted by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI).

Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers Inc., Community College of Baltimore, Room 315, Lombard St. at Market Pl., Baltimore, MD 21202

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 501 Grandview Dr. #209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080. Tel.: (415) 877-0731

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Inc., The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Calibre Press, 666 Oundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

California Gang Investigators Assn., P.O. Box 54182, Los Angeles, CA 90054. Tel.: (213) 847-8887

Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center/Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 945 S. Detroit, Toledo, OH 43614

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80522

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., University of Southern California, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Tel.: (213) 743-2497

Florida Law Enforcement Academy/Organized Crime Institute, 400 W. Robinson St., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32801

Forensic Communication Associates, P.O. Box 12323, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604

Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newtown Center, MA 02159. Tel.: (617) 332-0228

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105

Humber College of Applied Arts, 205 Humber College Blvd., Ontario, Canada M9W5L7. Tel.: (416) 675-3111 ext. 394

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Tel.: (202) 686-2405

International Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 13 Elstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (800) 638-4085

International Assn. of Auto Theft Investigators, Executive Offices, 12416 Feldon St., Wheaton, MD 20906. Tel.: (301) 946-4114

International Juvenile Officers Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 29952, St. Louis, MO 63129. Tel.: (314) 894-7663

International Assn. of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, James L. McGovern, Executive Director, P.O. Box 98127, Atlanta, GA 30359

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Koga Institute, 2210 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90403. Tel.: (213) 373-3343

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

National Assn. of Blacks in Criminal Justice, 1983 National Conference Committee, P.O. Box 1117, Atlanta, GA 30301. Tel.: (404) 758-2201

National Assn. of Chiefs of Police, Los Angeles Lodge 8, Box 27185, Los Angeles, CA 90027-0185

National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6987

National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Tel.: (312) 527-4800 ext. 238

National Crime Prevention Council, Rm. 718, 805 15th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Tel.: (202) 393-7141

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th St., Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019

National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157

New Jersey State Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 148 N. Main St., Hightstown, NJ 08520

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Dept., Planning and Development Division, 1200 Clark Ave., Room 304-F, St. Louis, MO 63103. Tel.: (314) 444-5647

Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K St. N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006

Police International Ltd., P.O. Box 220, Oakton, VA 22124

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Box 667, Southold, NY 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472

Port of Seattle Police Dept., P.O. Box 68727, Seattle, WA 98188. Tel.: (206) 433-5400

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 682-7288

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Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 76808

S & W Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101. Tel.: (413) 781-8300 ext. 255

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

U.S. Journal, 2119-A Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, FL 33020. Tel.: (305) 920-9433

Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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April 11, 1983

Hello, Mr. Chips

Street-smart, research-minded: An interview with NJ director James 'Chips' Stewart. On 8.



Wide World Photo

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